



Summer 6-1-1992

John Muir Newsletter, Summer 1992

John Muir Center for Regional Studies

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/jmn>

 Part of the [American Studies Commons](#), [Natural Resources and Conservation Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

John Muir Center for Regional Studies, "John Muir Newsletter, Summer 1992" (1992). *John Muir Newsletters*. 30.
<https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/jmn/30>

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by the John Muir Papers at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in John Muir Newsletters by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact mgibney@pacific.edu.

John Muir Newsletter

summer, 1992

university of the pacific

volume 2, number 3

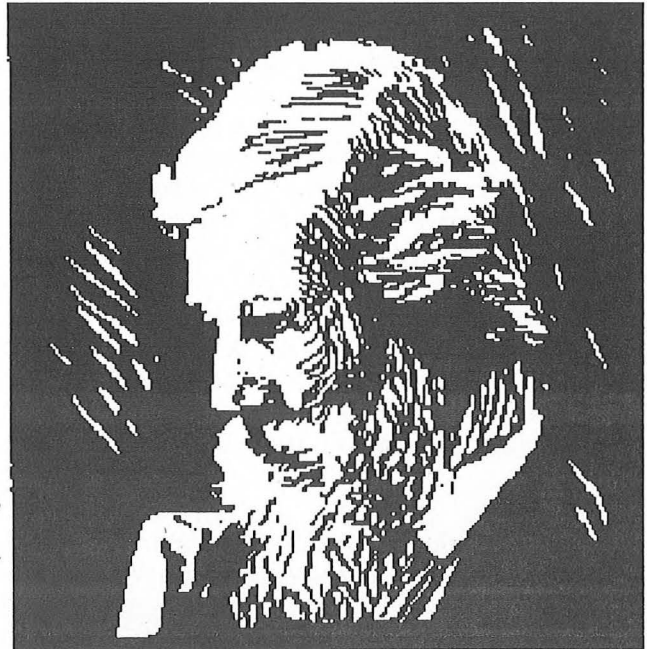
THE PASSING OF RICHARD HANNA

The third child of Thomas R. Hanna and his wife Wanda (John Muir's eldest daughter), Richard died May 9 of this year in Hamilton, Montana. He and his younger sister, the late Jean Hanna Clark, were instrumental in turning over the John Muir Papers to the custody of the University of the Pacific in 1970. He was also the principal custodian of John Muir's personal library, and during the 1970s donated over a thousand volumes from that monumental collection to the Holt Atherton Library, along with two of the original bookcases that John Strentzel and Muir had constructed to hold the volumes.

Born March 23, 1912 in San Francisco, Richard was the fourth grandchild of John Muir. An attorney by profession, he graduated from Hastings College of Law in 1936 after undergraduate work at Stanford. He first practiced law in Yerington, Nevada, then served as Lyon County District Attorney before entering the military just before World War Two.

In 1943, while on active duty in the Army, he married Kathleen O'Neil in Michigan. She died in 1957. Two years later he married Jean Davis Haggland in Carson City, Nevada.

Discharged from the military in 1946, he resumed his law practice in Carson City, and served as District Judge from 1957 until his resignation in 1961. Returning to private practice, for a number of years he was counsel for the Tahoe Regional Planning Commission, and later donated his papers from that agency to the Holt-Atherton Library. In 1980 he retired and moved to Hamilton, Montana--to get



away, as he once said, from the crowds flocking into Carson Valley.

He is survived by Jean, his wife of 33 years; four sons: Lee Haggland of Seattle; Owen Hanna of Redding, Calif.; Tom Hanna of Carson City; and Kevin Hanna of Kingman, Arizona; two daughters: Laurie Marchessault of Minneapolis and Joan Brown of Virginia City, Nevada. Richard's death at the age of 80 leaves only three remaining of the original 13 grandchildren of John Muir: his older brother John Muir Hanna of Napa, California; his younger brother Ross Hanna of Dixon, California and Hanalei, Hawaii; and Walter Muir of Hesperia, California, only surviving child of Muir's younger daughter Helen.

Richard Hanna was a friend of Muir scholars and a major benefactor of the University of the Pacific. His efforts to preserve and make available the papers and books of his grandfather will forever stand as a monument to his love of good literature and his sense of history.

UPDATE: JOHN MUIR AND THE BARTRAMS

Since the last issue of this *Newsletter*, a new clue has turned up linking John Muir to the 18th century naturalists, John and William Bartram. After his death in 1914 Muir's daughters, Wanda and Helen, prepared a typescript personal property inventory for the probate court. It is a cursory listing, but on page 11 is this entry describing the contents of "Section B Shelf #7: 1 [copy] Bartrams Garden." The Library of Congress National Union Catalog lists no book with that title, although it does include a newspaper clip entitled "Bartram Garden," published by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, June 28, 1915. Obviously this was not in Muir's library when he died, but another LC entry was more promising. Listed as "Bartram and his garden," it was evidently a reprint or a tear copy from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, 60 (Feb. 1880), 321-330. Although not a book in the ordinary sense, this may have been the item noted in the 1915 inventory.

The "garden" in question was of course the famed botanical garden established by William's father John Bartram in 1728 along the Schuylkill River near Philadelphia. This was the first of its kind in America. William had enlarged it after his father's death, but during Muir's later years the garden fell into disrepair and was not restored until after Muir's death, largely through the efforts of Muir's friend and colleague Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard. Muir might have visited the garden while in Philadelphia with Sargent and William M. Canby in 1898. Further study of Muir's journal and correspondence for that period seems well worth pursuing. At any rate, the cryptic entry in the 1915 property inventory adds one more bit of evidence indicating Muir's interest in the work of these early American naturalists.

MEMBER NEWS

John Muir empresario Lee Stetson took his one-man show to Great Britain earlier this year, performing near the castle ruins at Dunbar among other places. He is also editing a new Muir book and fund-raising for the creation of a John Muir Sierra Center, an organization, he hopes, which "could quickly respond to the needs of the environmentally beleaguered" in the Sierra Nevada. We wish him well.

JOHN MUIR CENTER PUBLICATIONS

The previously-announced volume based on the California History Institute conference on John Muir, held in April, 1990, will soon be published. *John Muir: Life and Work*, edited by Sally M. Miller, is scheduled for publication in February, 1992, by the University of New Mexico Press. This illustrated volume of over one dozen essays will be available for purchase at a discounted rate during the 1993 CHI conference and by mail through the John Muir Center. Watch for further details as they become available! A collection of essays based on the 1991 CHI conference on the Gold Rush has now been edited. Interested publishers are now being approached, and it is hoped that in the near future details of a publication can be announced in this space.

TO OUR READERS

As usual, we invite our readers to submit their newsworthy information to us for publication. We remain committed to building a network among the environmentally-enlightened so that we all keep one another informed about scheduled events, relevant legislation, historical and contemporary anecdotes of interest, and the myriad of items that would be worthwhile to share with the readers of the *Muir Newsletter*. We also request your comments and ideas on and corrections of material that we publish. Please keep your tidbits flowing our way.

JOHN MUIR NEWSLETTER.

VOL. II, #3 (NEW SERIES)

SUMMER, 1992

Published quarterly by the John Muir Center
for Regional Studies, University of the Pacific,
Stockton, CA 95211

Staff

Editor
Center Director

Sally M. Miller
R.H. Limbaugh



This *Newsletter* is printed on recycled paper.

REVIEWS

Beautiful Machine: Rivers and the Republican Plan, 1755-1825, by John Seelye. New York: Oxford University Press, 1991, xli + 430 pp., illus., bibl. essay, bibliography, index. \$35.00. ISBN 0-19-504551-3.

Reviewed by Erling Erickson
University of the Pacific

This book is the second of Professor Seelye's explorations of the role that rivers played in the American imagination. His first volume in this study, Prophetic Waters: The River in Early American Life and Literature, investigated the same topic in Colonial America. This work covers the period from the outbreak of the French and Indian Wars to the completion of the Erie Canal. The Beautiful Machine is based on extensive research in the published records and writings of a diverse and often colorful number of individuals who lived in the period. A few of the chapters were previously published in a variety of scholarly literary journals or other publications.

Seelye asserts that in the early years of the young republic influential Americans, including George Washington, saw American waterways as 'agents of national unity', linking the Potomac River valley to that of the Ohio River valley. However, according to the author, the opposite proved true. In the early nineteenth century, canals and steamboats connected these systems but rather than contributing to national unity, they promoted a sectionalism that helped bring on the Civil War. Seelye illustrates the dramatic story of the impact rivers had on the American mind and activities through vignettes of a number of contemporaries (some famous, some lesser known, and some eccentric). In light of contemporary attempts to preserve the environment, it is interesting to note that many in the early republic visualized the ideal river as one that had been "freed" (of obstructions and the like) to better serve human needs.

Seelye has an immense breadth of knowledge of the period and has employed it in an inventive manner to shed light on a unique aspect of American thought. The vignettes of the cast of characters employed to tell the story (including, in addition to Washington, poet Joel Barlow, novelist James Fenimore Cooper, explorer Zebulon Pike and countless others) are informative and make delightful reading. In the end, however, the thesis of the book tends to be obscured by the wealth of detail. Moreover, this is a book that is more appropriate for an audience of specialists than for the general reader.

NOW AVAILABLE! AUDIO TAPES OF CHI92

Nine audio-cassette tapes of selected sessions from CHI92: "California Immigrants: People, Plants and Animals" are now available. Some sessions were not recorded. All tapes are audible, although sound quality varies. To order, specify desired tapes by tape number. Each tape is \$5.00, including postage, handling, and tax. Allow two weeks for delivery. Make checks payable to the John Muir Center For Regional Studies.

TAPE 1: THE ITALIAN IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE IN CALIFORNIA

Side A: Gerald McKevitt, University of Santa Clara: Angelo Noce and Columbus Day

Side B: Rose Scherini, San Francisco: The Italian Press in San Francisco

TAPE 2: THE ASIAN IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE IN CALIFORNIA

Side A: Robert Morrow and Kenneth Day, University of the Pacific: Southeast Asians in Stockton

Side B: Rita Takahashi, San Francisco State University: The Japanese-American Legacy

TAPE 3: THE IMPACT OF EXOTICS ON CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT POPULATIONS

Sides A&B: Steve Klukkert, Berkeley; Mark Blumler, S.U.N.Y. Binghamton; and Steve Stocking, Delta College

TAPE 4: (COMBINED SESSIONS)

Side A: David Risling, D-Q University: California Native Americans in the 20th Century

Side B: Earl Schmidt, Murphys: Jedediah Smith's Sierra Crossing

TAPE 5: THE GAELIC EXPERIENCE IN CALIFORNIA

Side A: Earl Schmidt, Murphys: California's First Irish Family

Side B: Mary-Ellen Jones, Orinda: The Welsh in California

TAPE 6: HISPANICS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY (panel discussion)

Sides A&B: Albert Ortiz, Delta College; Ramón Chacón Univ. of Santa Clara; Samuel Regalado, Stanislaus State University; Ricardo Grijalva, Stockton

TAPE 7: IMMIGRANT PLANTS IN CALIFORNIA

Sides A&B: Elizabeth McClintock, Berkeley

TAPE 8: THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN STOCKTON (panel discussion)

Sides A&B: Tony Fitch, Delta College; Donald Grubbs, Kristine Leach, and Cris Clay, University of the Pacific; Ben Reddish and Sylvia Sun-Minnick, Stockton
TAPE 9: CALIFORNIA SCIENCE AND SOCIETY IN 1915

Sides A&B: Michael Smith, U.C. Davis.

A CASE STUDY OF THE SIERRA CLUB'S INFLUENCE

(reprinted by courtesy of the *Columbus Dispatch*)

Ohio has nothing John Muir would consider mountains, but when Sharon Tinianow needs peace, she heads for the Hocking Hills. "I think everyone should have access to a piece of wildness," said Tinianow, chairwoman of the Sierra Club's Ohio Chapter. "You shouldn't have to fly to the mountains in the West to get your bit of good tidings." This philosophy of wilderness as a basic human need is the driving force behind the Sierra Club, a national conservation organization of 600,000 members, including 17,000 in the Ohio chapter.

As the club celebrates its centennial this year, the much younger Ohio chapter is establishing itself as a strong part of the national organization. The chapter is made up of seven groups. Tinianow was one of many who joined the club after President Reagan's controversial appointment of James Watt as secretary of the interior in 1981. "It was so alarming to have someone who was that anti-environmental in that position," she said. "The club should have given Ronald Reagan and James Watt a membership award," said Donn Young, president of the central Ohio group. The Ohio chapter was formed shortly after the Internal Revenue Service stripped the club of its tax-exempt status. Tax laws require tax-exempt, non-profit groups to spend no more than ten percent of their budgets on political efforts. The change in tax status also changed the group's focus, Young said. Chapters were reorganized along state boundaries, and hired professional staff in state capitals. The club became one of the few conservation groups in the country with a blatant political agenda. The Ohio chapter has a lobbyist in Columbus who argues for or against legislation and instigates letter-writing campaigns. Each election year, the chapter endorses candidates. "Audubon couldn't do that," Young said. "The club still prides itself on being a grassroots, volunteer organization," Tinianow said. The chapter's entire lobbying effort absorbs less than a third of the \$100,000 annual budget.

The club has fought to preserve wetlands, won scenic river designation for Ohio rivers, promoted recycling and deposit legislation, and battled industrial pollution. One of its longest campaigns has been for the preservation of the Wayne National Forest, Ohio's only national forest.

Club members in Ohio have been lobbying to stop strip mining, limit logging and restrict all-terrain vehicle use in Wayne for as long as most current members can remember. Club members worked on a citizens committee that helped draft the Wayne Forest's first management plan in the mid-1980s.

The club has a philosophy that embraces unspoiled wilderness for its own sake, said Jerry Tinianow, a ranking member of the club's national hierarchy. "There is a connection between the health of humans and the continuation of wild places," he said. "But wilderness has a value apart from its benefits to human beings."

The club gets most of its publicity from its political activity, but not all members are political active. Many join to receive the national magazine, *Sierra*, or to participate in outings. The central Ohio group held 144 outings in 1991, with 1,520 participants. Although most participants come to enjoy the scenery, many visits are scheduled for conservation targets such as the Wayne Forest.

A THUMBNAIL HISTORY OF THE SIERRA CLUB

1882 Sierra Club is founded May 28 with 182 charter members and John Muir as President

1903 Theodore Roosevelt visits Yosemite with Muir

1905 An early victory: California agrees to return Yosemite Valley to federal protection

1913 An early loss: Congress allows flooding of Hetch Hetchy Valley

1914 John Muir dies on December 24

1927 Aurelia Harwood becomes first woman president

1948-49 Club lobbies successfully to block hydroelectric dams in Glacier and Kings Canyon national parks

1950 Atlantic Chapter is established, first outside California

1960 *This is the American Earth* by Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall is published as the first of the club's coffee table books

1971 Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund is created

1980 Club and other conservation groups win federal protection of 103 million acres in Alaska

1981 Club joins other groups in fierce protests against Interior Secretary James Watt

1983 Club hosts first International Assembly

1986 Club membership exceeds 400,000

1990 Club and other groups win approval of stiffer Clean Air regulations

AT LAST! MUIR CHI90 VIDEOS NOW READY!

It's been longer than expected, but the John Muir Center now has available selected video programs from the special John Muir Conference, held at UOP in 1990. A five-volume video library has been prepared by UOP production staff. Each volume is recorded on standard VHS tape. To order, specify number and amount of tapes desired, and mail your order to the John Muir Center. Single volumes are \$25 each, including tax, postage and handling, or \$100 for five volumes. Allow three weeks for delivery.

VOLUME ONE

"John Muir in the Southern Sierra," by Paul D. Sheats (lecture/slide show)

"When John Muir saw the Light: from Indianapolis toward 'The Range of Light' and Beyond," by Edmund A. Schofield (lecture/slide show)

"John Muir in Southern California," by Elizabeth W. Pomeroy (lecture/slide show)

VOLUME TWO

"John Muir's Transcendental Imagery," by Richard Fleck (lecture)

"John Muir and the Wilderness Ideal," by Don Weiss (lecture/slide show)

"Affectionately Yours, John Muir: the Correspondence between Muir and his Parents, Brothers, and Sisters," by Keith Kennedy (lecture)

VOLUME THREE

"Seventeen Years to Success: John Muir, William Gladstone Steel, and the Creation of Yosemite and Crater Lake National Parks," by Stephen R. Mark (interview with slides)

"Why Wilderness? John Muir's Deep Ecology," by James D. Heffernan (interview)

"Our National Forests in Muir's Time and Our Own," by Frederick Turner (interview)

"Botanical Explorations of California, 1860-1900," by Nancy M. Slack (interview with slides)

"J. D. Whitney and His Fault Origin of Yosemite Valley," by Neil Fahy (lecture/slide show)

VOLUME FOUR

"The Hetch Hetchy Dam and the Muir Legacy in the Post-Reagan Era," by Dorothy Zeisler-Vralsted (lecture)

"The Fight for Hetch Hetchy: the Battle Metaphor and its Consequences," by Patricia Roberts (lecture)

"Muir and Geology," by Dennis R. Dean (lecture)

VOLUME FIVE

"With John Muir in the Berkshires," by J. Parker Huber (lecture)

"John Muir's Yellowstone," by Bruce A. Richardson (interview)

"John Muir Day: Celebrating our Wilderness Hero and Environmental Role Model," by Harold W. Wood (interview)

IMPLICATIONS OF RIO: JOHN MUIR INFLUENCE MORE EVIDENT THAN EVER

We in the western United States tend to think that we "own" John Muir. This transplanted Scotsman who made his home in California is so identified with the West that we sometimes need to remind ourselves that he and his legacy have impacted our nation as a whole, and indeed other countries, too, through the worldwide environmental movement.

The Rio Conference is an example of Muir's continued influence. Officially known as the United Nations' Conference on the Environment and Development (UNED), it opened June 3, with over 10,000 delegates and twice that many unofficial observers. Not since the first UN-sponsored environmental conference in Stockholm 20 years ago had so much international attention focused on global environmental issues. Yet the results at Rio have already been written off by many environmental activists, present in large numbers at the unofficial Global Forum, which met concurrently with UNED. Aside from a watered-down resolution on global warming, a biodiversity treaty which the U.S. refused to sign, and a few other symbolic statements, the Conference deeply disappointed those expecting some sort of global plan to address the pressing environmental issues of our time. After two weeks it was clear the world was no closer to developing concrete plans for confronting the problems of exponential population growth, oceanic pollution, atmospheric degradation, species extinction, deforestation, and other ecosystem ills than it was before the conference began. Most troubling was the lack of leadership from the West, especially the backsliding U.S., where election-year politics rather than pro-active environmentalism seemed to determine national policy.

While the conference produced few tangible results, surely the mere holding of it is a milestone. A generation ago, one could not imagine all the nations of the world coming together to acknowledge the importance of the environment and the need to safeguard it. Senator Al Gore may have good reason for his optimistic assessment, expressed as the Earth Summit drew to a close. In an interview for the Christian Science Monitor, he said he felt UNED was a "great success because of the change of thinking that's taken place here." That is not only a hopeful sign but a tribute to John Muir's enduring legacy.

REFLECTIONS ON A REDWOOD SNAG

by Ron Limbaugh

In the late 1890s John Muir prepared a report for Charles S. Sargent, the Harvard botanist, describing big trees he had located. On one trip along the Kings River he had found a huge 'stump' that stood some forty feet in diameter five feet from the base--the largest specimen he had ever discovered. I remembered reading about Muir's snag in the late spring of 1984, when I first had occasion to visit Converse Grove, three miles south of King's River, just outside King's Canyon National Park. Those who are familiar with the Converse tragedy--the wanton destruction of thousands of Big Trees by loggers at the turn of the twentieth century--might wonder why any nature lover would go there today. It is an ecological wasteland, where stumps and shards by the thousands stand or lay in mute silence, monuments to human arrogance and greed. Yet amid the destruction there is also peace and quiet, for it is off the tourist route and few visitors pass by. To those seeking relief from the teeming tide of humanity at nearby General Grant Grove and from the fumes of auto exhaust along the main road from Fresno to King's Canyon, it is a place for contemplation.

After walking for miles through this forest graveyard, trying to imagine what must have been the awesome splendor of its primeval appearance, I started back over the same gravel road on which I had arrived. About a half-mile before the junction with Highway 108, I glanced to my right and saw a blackened trunk nearly hidden by a canopy of new growth. It was a battered old snag, the remains of a giant redwood. I had missed it on my way in because it was hidden by a young sequoia, some 150 feet tall, that stood between it and the roadway. The sight of this charred and broken old tree, its massive bulk still standing at least 100 feet above the forest floor, heightened my reverie, and I wondered if by some minor miracle I was viewing the same old stump that John Muir had identified a century before. In his report to Sargent he had described it as "the largest I measured":

It was burned half through. I cleared away the charred surface with an axe & tried hard to count the wood layers through a lens. The first five feet from the outside was clear & regular & in this distance there are 1672 layers but beyond this point toward the center the wood was so contorted & interrupted by wounds that I was unable to get a sure count, thought I made out upwards of 4000 layers. Perhaps by building a high scaffold a much closer approximation to the age of this grand monument might be obtained.

Anxious to make a closer inspection, I parked beside the road and walked down to the tree. Nature had prepared an enchanting approach. Enveloping it on all sides like sentries guarding a deity were young white firs, with an occasional cedar and limber pine adding to the complexity of foliage and form. The muted toot of a nuthatch greeted me as I drew closer, and an unknown warbler's song filled the air. A single scarlet cluster of Indian paintbrush offset the dark green ferns which carpeted the forest floor at the base of the snag. A green patina of moss and algae covered the first twenty feet of the scarred surface, softening the ebony char that marked the path where fires had worked their way toward the heartwood. I could not be sure whether it was Muir's snag or not, but I seemed to be approaching a historic shrine that had stood majestically for 2,000 years or more, witnessing the passing of humanity. Some time in the distant past it had died, doubtless killed by fires from lightning long before Muir or the axemen had arrived in the Basin almost a century ago.

For all its bulk and evocative imagery, what captivated me most when I first saw the tree was its great "eye", a circular orifice about two feet in diameter near the broken top of this immense obelisk, a hundred feet or more from the ground where once a limb grew laterally from the trunk. Time and weather had deepened the hole so that on the ground one could see through it to a patch of sky in the distance. The cathedral aura, enhanced by the birdsong chorus in the background, made a striking impression. I found myself thinking of the all-seeing eye, symbol of divine omnipotence and omnipresence, that hangs over the altars of many early missions and cathedrals.

I neared the base in awe, like a pilgrim at Golgotha. Shivers ran up my arms and back as I stood before it, humble and supplicant. I walked entirely around it, touching the blackened heartwood, observing the stress lines and fractures and the rings that one could still see by the thousands. To judge the girth roughly, I counted 33 steps around the perimeter, the same number I counted for the Chicago Stump, another huge relic butchered by loggers about two miles away. Many others have stood before this huge tree. I saw graffiti of times past carved into the trunk, some with dates as early as 1895. Then I walked inside the deep black cavity hollowed out by fire in the distant past, and stood there in silent contemplation. Although right alongside the gravel road leading to the Boole Tree, a live redwood giant about three miles away, few people notice the top of this jagged landmark as they pass, and fewer still stop to inspect it. Only one car passed during the hour I spent at the site. Inside the hollow bole I instinctively cocked my ear, but the only sound was the sweet bird music in the distance. Yet I did not feel alone. The great ebony void around me seemed palpably alive with memory and mystery, as if Muir and all the mighty wilderness giants had come to be with me. I shivered again, then slowly backed outside. As I

returned to my car, I looked back and saw through the eye to the clouds passing in the background making the orifice seem like a portal opening to the heavens. Even if this is not Muir's snag, I thought to myself, it is an historic and holy landscape, a fitting abode of gods and pilgrims to the wild.

1. John Muir, Big Trees [holograph ms., ca. 1900], in John Muir Papers, Microform edition, Reel 43, 09979.

LAW AND DISORDER THE CONFERENCE THEME FOR 1993

The John Muir Center will sponsor a special conference on "Law and Disorder: Public Policy and Civil Unrest in California" for the 46th Annual California History Institute, April 22-24, 1993.

The outcome of the Rodney King case in April of 1992 touched off a civil disturbance that left nearly 50 dead and over a half-billion dollars in property damage. Unfortunately civil disorder is a common occurrence in California history, often following unpopular actions of public officials. Witness the Hispanic period with its local revolts against Mexican officials, the Gold Rush era with

its vigilante tradition and its destruction of California Indians, the labor unrest before World War I and during the Thirties, the attacks on Japanese-Americans following Pearl Harbor, the upheavals arising out of the Civil Rights and Anti-War movements of the Sixties, the tax revolts, cult movements, prison disturbances, "gang bangs" and other social protests of the modern era. Such incidents and events call into question the responsiveness of California government to the needs, desires and actions of its constituents.

This conference is designed to address public policy and civil disorder in California, past and present, from a multi-disciplinary perspective. Two days of academic sessions, followed by a regional field trip, are open to presenters and participants from all relevant disciplines, including those in humanities, social science, behavioral science, and other fields. Students and the general public are also welcome to participate, either as presenters or as registrants who simply want to learn more about this important subject.

The conference invites proposals on any aspect of this theme. Proposals for papers and sessions should be forwarded, along with a brief résumé, to the CHI 93 Program Committee, in care of its Chair, Professor John Phillips, Sociology//Anthropology Department, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211 by November 15, 1992. Phone (209) 946-2930; fax (209) 946-2596.

For general conference information and registration details, send your name and address to The John Muir Center For Regional Studies, University of the Pacific, Stockton, 95211.

BE A MEMBER OF THE JOHN MUIR CENTER FOR REGIONAL STUDIES

Costs are a problem everywhere, especially in academia today. We can only continue publishing and distributing this modest newsletter through support from our readers. By becoming a member of the John Muir Center, you will be assured of receiving the *Newsletter* for a full year. You will also be kept on our mailing list to receive information on the annual California History Institute and other events and opportunities sponsored by the John Muir Center.

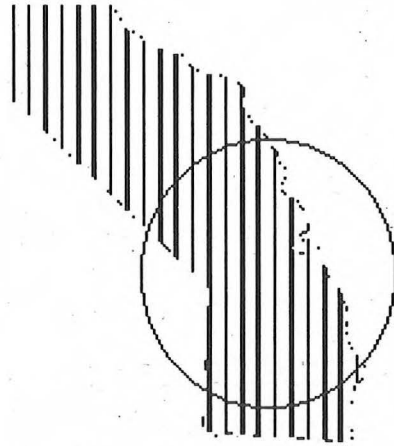
Please join us by completing the following form and returning it, along with a \$15. check made payable to The John Muir Center for Regional Studies, University of the Pacific, 3601 Pacific Ave., Stockton, CA 95211.

Yes, I want to join the John Muir Center and continue to receive the *John Muir Newsletter*.. Enclosed is \$15 for a one-year membership . (Also use this form to renew your current membership).

Name _____

Institution/Affiliation _____

Mailing address & zip _____



RETURN ADDRESS REQUESTED
TIME-DATED MATERIAL

John Muir Newsletter
The John Muir Center For Regional Studies
University of the Pacific, Stockton CA, 95211

John Muir Newsletter

summer, 1992

university of the pacific

volume 2, number 3

CONTENTS THIS ISSUE

THE PASSING OF RICHARD HANNA

MORE ON MUIR AND THE BARTRAMS

REVIEW OF *BEAUTIFUL MACHINE*

CHI92 AUDIO TAPES NOW AVAILABLE

THE SIERRA CLUB'S INFLUENCE

MUIR CONFERENCE VIDEOS READY

IMPLICATIONS OF RIO

REFLECTIONS ON A REDWOOD SNAG

LAW AND DISORDER IN 1993

